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A Thickhead apparently allied to *Pachycephala* is regarded as representing a new genus is described as *Coracornis raveni* (p. 157), while a Cuckoo Shrike related to *Malindangia* of the Philippines also becomes the type of a new genus and is named *Celebesia abbotti* (p. 158). The other new forms are, *Caprimulgus affinis propinquus* (p. 155); *Collocalia vestita aenigma* (p. 156); *Rhamphococcyx centralis* (p. 156); *Lophozosterops striaticeps* (p. 157); *Cataponera abditiva* (p. 158); and *Cryptolopha nesophila* (p. 158).—W. S.

Oberholser's 'Mutanda Ornithologica V.'—This¹ is the fifth of a series of papers which Dr. Oberholser has been issuing calling attention to necessary changes in the nomenclature of birds in various parts of the world. The species here treated are all Woodpeckers. *Iyngipicus pygmaeus* (Vig.) he shows must hereafter be known as *Yungipicus mitchellii* (Mahl.), the specific name being preoccupied and the generic name not following the original spelling. *I. auritus* (Eyton) becomes *Y. moluccensis* (Gmel.), the latter specific name being earlier. *Dendropicos minutus* (Temm.) is preoccupied and is renamed *D. elachus* (p. 8) while *Campethera punctata* (Valencien.) becomes *C. punctuligera* (Wagl.), for the same reason. *Gecinus striolatus* (Blyth) is in like case and becomes *Picus xanthopygius* (Bonap.), *Gecinus* giving way to *Picus* as explained by Hartert (Vogel Palaarkt. Fauna VII p. 889).—W. S.

Miller's 'Birds of Lewiston-Auburn and Vicinity.'—Well prepared local lists have a very definite value and when they are prepared in a way to help the bird student their value is doubled. Such a list is Miss Miller's well printed brochure on the birds of Lewiston-Auburn, Maine.² It consists of notes on 161 species which have been observed in recent times in the region covered, together with 40 additional species of water birds seen by others in the vicinity. Not only is the nature of the occurrence and relative abundance of each species in the main list given, but there are interesting accounts of their habits from personal observation and appropriate quotations from standard works and popular writings on nature, which make the text attractive and readable. Preliminary pages treat of the bird-life of the four seasons and there are some supplementary suggestions to bird students and a table of migrants in the order of their spring arrival. The dedication is to Prof. J. Y. Stanton at whose suggestion the list was prepared and who "was the author's inspiration in all her bird study." His death occurred while the work was in press and the addition of the portraits makes it in a measure a memorial to him. We might call attention to the fact that this excellent list does not contain a

¹ Mutanda Ornithologica V. By Harry C. Oberholser. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. 32, pp. 7-8, February 14, 1919.

² Birds of Lewiston-Auburn and Vicinity, by Carrie Ella Miller. With an Introduction by Professor J. Y. Stanton. Lewiston Journal Co., Lewiston, Maine [Spring, 1918], pp. 1-80 and two portraits of Prof. Stanton. Papers cover 50 cts., cloth \$1.

scientific name except in a reference to the origin of the domestic pigeon. The A. O. U. numbers are given in parentheses and the A. O. U. vernacular names are used with the addition of others when necessary. Thus is a matter that seems to trouble many bird students, easily disposed of! If the use of scientific names were limited to scientific publications there would be far less criticism of the changes in them. Miss Miller's little book is an excellent model for a present day local list for the use of the amateur bird student who wishes a reliable and helpful hand book.—W. S.

Recent Papers by Bangs.—In 'The Auk' 1918, p. 441, Mr. Arthur T. Wayne states that on two occasions he saw Black-throated Green Warblers, in the maritime region of South Carolina, building a nest and carrying nesting materials during April. Mr. Bangs¹ now describes one of these April birds as a new subspecies and states that Mr. Wayne sent him a series of seven specimens all of which differed from northern birds in the same way — *i. e.*, in duller coloration and smaller bill. The new form is named *D. virens waynei* (p. 94). In another paper² he discusses the species of the genus *Paecilonitta* as it is now to be spelled, following the original publication. He recognizes *P. bahamensis bahamensis* (Linn.), Florida to Brazil; *P. b. rubrirostris* (Vieill.), from southern South America; *P. galapagensis* Ridgw., Galapagos Isls.; *P. spinicauda* (Vieill.) southern South America; and *P. erythrorhyncha* (Gmel.), Madagascar and Africa.

Peles (p. 92) is proposed³ by Mr. Bangs as a new genus for *Caprimulgus binotatus* Bp.—A review of the South American Short-eared Owls⁴ leads him to recognize three neotropical races. These are *Asio f. brevicaudus* (Schlegel) from southern South America; *A. f. bogotensis* Chapman, from the Bogota Savanna, and *A. f. sanfordi* (p. 97) subsp. nov., from the Falkland Islands.

Another paper⁵ deals with the races of *Dendroica vitellina* Cory, and a new form is described from Swan Island which Mr. Bangs names *D. v. nelsoni* (p. 494). It is somewhat intermediate between the other forms — the typical race of Grand Cayman and *D. v. crawfordi* Nicoll, from Little Cayman and Cayman Brac.—W. S.

Economic Ornithology in Recent Entomological Publications.—Items pertaining to this subject continue to accumulate slowly. Those on hand pertain to the following insects:

¹ A New Race of the Black-throated Wood Warbler. By Outram Bangs. Proc. N. E. Zool. Club., Vol. VI, pp. 93-94. October 31, 1918.

² Notes on the Species and Subspecies of *Paecilonitta* Eyton. By Outram Bangs. *Ibid.*, pp. 87-89. October 31, 1918.

³ A New Genus of Caprimulgidae. By Outram Bangs. *Ibid.*, pp. 91-92. October 31, 1918.

⁴ Notes on South American Short-eared Owls. By Outram Bangs. *Ibid.*, pp. 95-98. February 8, 1919.

⁵ The Races of *Dendroica vitellina* Cory. By Outram Bangs. Bull. Mus. Compar. Zool. Vol. LXII, No. 11, pp. 493-495. January, 1919.